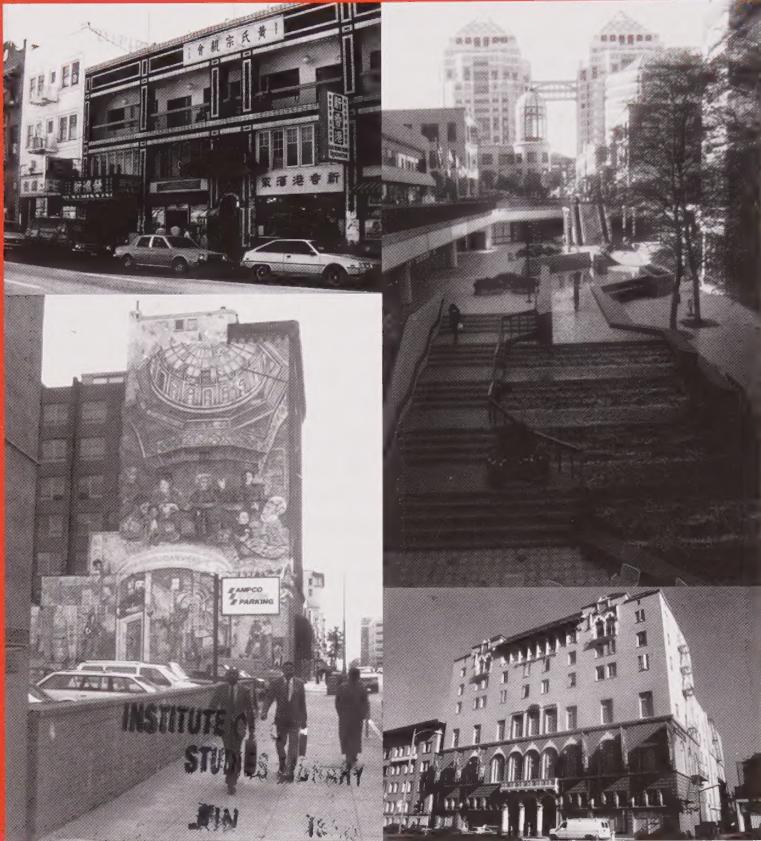




Chinatown and Central Oakland



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The Neighborhood Profiles are a series of informational brochures which describe the seven Community Development ("CD") Districts, and the Hills in the City of Oakland. The Neighborhood Profiles are designed to serve as a planning tool, a resource document and as an historical reference point for community activists, local leaders, elected officials and the business community.

OCCUR recognizes Oakland's neighborhoods as one of the City's greatest assets. Community based development has played a major role in the ongoing revitalization of Oakland's neighborhoods and should be promoted at every opportunity. It is in the spirit of supporting community based development activities that these profiles were prepared.

Neighborhood Profiles

City of Diversity: Oakland's Rich Heritage

Located on the edge of the San Francisco Bay with nineteen miles of coastline to the west and rolling hills to the east, Oakland is truly a magnificent city. With a population near 372,000, Oakland is the sixth largest city in California. Today's Oakland, shaped by a long and colorful history, is driven by change and opportunity.

The roots of Oakland are found with its original inhabitants, the Ohlone Indians. As hunters and gatherers they lived amongst the riches of the land and water around them. Their villages spread throughout what is now known as Oakland.

The mid 1700's marked the beginning of Spanish colonization and the demise of the native populations. By the time Oakland was established in 1852, these populations had been severely depleted.

In 1820, the King of Spain gave retiring Presidio soldier Don Luis Maria Peralta some forty-four thousand acres of Ohlone land. The grant extended from the shore of the Bay to the hills that lined the San Leandro Creek, to El Cerrito and included all of the present day Oakland, Piedmont, Berkeley, Emeryville, Alameda, Albany, and parts of San Leandro. In 1842, Peralta divided his ranch between his four sons.

In the early 1840's, the U.S. government began aggressive attempts to buy the California territory from Mexico, but all offers were refused. The Mexican-American War of 1846 resulted in the annexing of California to the United States.

The Gold Rush began in 1848 and brought many settlers in search of riches to the Bay's edge. These newer settlers, representing diverse ethnicities, traditions, and geographic origins, dramatically changed the cultural landscape and economic environment of Oakland. This period marked the birth of modern day "Oakland."

On March 4, 1852, the town of Oakland was incorporated by Horace W. Carpenter, Andrew J. Moon, and Edson Adams, three European Americans from New York. These men assumed that U.S. annexation of California nullified all existing Mexican and Spanish land holds, and began selling Peralta owned land when they arrived. The Peralta family sued and eventually the courts decided in their favor. In the end, however, the majority of the land had been sold and Peralta was forced to sell the remaining plots to cover extensive legal fees.

The Transcontinental Railroad came to Oakland in 1869 and caused industry, commerce and the population to boom. These trains opened the State of California to the rest of the country. The main passenger depot was at 7th and Broadway. Hotels, restaurants, drugstores and other conveniences lined the streets of downtown Oakland welcoming the incoming travelers. Railroad-related employment and business opportunities attracted a flood of newcomers. The construction of the transcontinental railroad brought Chinese immigrants to the Bay Area, a large number of these new immigrants settled in Oakland in what is today the Chinatown area.

This sudden influx of Chinese immigrants was met with tension by some Oakland residents. Beginning in 1882,

Congress passed a series of Chinese Exclusion Acts which legalized discrimination against Chinese immigrants. New Chinese immigrants in Oakland found themselves forced into lower wage earning labor fields. Over time, Chinatown became a self-sufficient community of business and services for the Chinese community, despite state sanctioned racism.

The 1906 San Francisco Earthquake sent many San Francisco residents scrambling to the East Bay. Oakland represented a major center for emergency earthquake relief services.

World War II had a profound impact on the Oakland economy. Starting in the 1940's, local industry shifted from agriculture to shipbuilding. Oakland became the center for shipbuilding on the west coast. Defense related em-

ployment opportunities brought in a large number of migrants from around the country. African-Americans from the south made up a large percentage of the new shipbuilding workforce and predominantly African-American neighborhoods sprang up near the shipbuilding yards.

The number of African-Americans in Oakland increased dramatically during World War II. In 1940, before World War II, African-Americans made up 2.8% of Oakland's population; by 1950 this percentage had grown to 12.4%.

Oakland went through a tremendous adjustment period after World War II. The defense workers were displaced along with the large population of factory workers. The City suffered through many of the same urban problems that hit other cities at that time: chronic unemploy-

Chinatown and Central

Chinatown and Central Oakland are areas that have experienced constant growth since the mid 1800's. Commercial and housing development began at the foot of Broadway with new settlers and later, as it became the center of the shipping yards. Broadway was known as the center of the City itself.

A massive earthquake in 1868 leveled the county courthouse in San Leandro and Oakland became the seat of Alameda County. A new courthouse was erected in 1872. By 1911, when the present day City Hall was built, the City's center of business activity was at 14th Street and Broadway.

In 1869 a slough that ran through Oakland was dammed to create what was then called Lake Peralta, now known as Lake Merritt. Originally, water covered much of the land that now surrounds Lake Merritt. Laney College, for example, is standing on what was once the arm of the marsh stretching to the Bay. Oakland became the only city in the world with a natural salt water lake. Today, Lake Merritt is the oldest wildfowl sanctuary in the United States and the crowning jewel of the city's landscape.

The downtown business district of Oakland began as a wholesale produce market in the late 1800's based between 11th and Washington Streets. Also in the late 1800's, Oakland's Chinatown began to develop near 8th and Webster Streets. Chinese immigrants came to California beginning in 1849 to mine gold. In 1861, a large number of Chinese immigrants worked on the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad, along with many African-Americans from the South. The opportunities presented to the new Oaklanders were limited by widespread, legally enforced discrimination. Laws limited choices of employment, education, and the neighborhoods in which they could live. Segregated to one area of the City, a designated "exclusion zone," Chinese-Americans developed a self sufficient community in Chinatown. In 1943 Chinese immigrants became eligible for U.S. citizenship and racially restrictive covenants were struck down in 1948. Today Chinatown is a thriving retail and professional service center, as well as a residential community.

Since World War II, the Kaiser Industries of steel manufacturing have been major employers in Oakland. In recent decades, Kaiser's contribution to the workforce in Oakland has gradually declined.

Adam's Point, originating from the tract of land claimed by Edson Adam in the late 1800's, is one of the residential areas in this district. The majority of this land remained undeveloped until the 1906 earthquake when thousands of refugees from San Francisco were given shelter in Oakland. Adam's Point was the largest refugee camp in the area. Over the years following the quake, many of the former San Franciscans built homes and remained in the area. During the 1930's and 1940's some of the larger estates were subdivided into apartment buildings to accommodate the ever increasing population. During the 60's, 70's, and 80's, Adam's Point was one of the more popular communities for apartment and condominium living. Another early and distinctive neighborhood surrounded Richmond Boulevard, along the banks of Glen Echo Creek. Richmond Boulevard and its beautiful rows of cabin-like homes, is sequestered between Broadway, Piedmont Avenue and Harrison Street.

Since 1989, downtown Oakland has experienced a serious commercial decline. The Loma Prieta earthquake caused severe damage to City Hall and numerous blocks of key commercial real estate in the business district. The repair of municipal structures such as City Hall, the Rotunda, and the Broadway Building is either completed or on schedule. The Broadway corridor is the focus of vision statements, studies, and strategies for revitalization. Large downtown projects such as City Center, Old Oakland, Preservation Park, proposed Hotel II, Jack London Square and Waterfront, and the new municipal and government plaza will have a positive impact on Broadway's future. Many believe the revitalization of downtown is essential for the City to maintain a competitive edge within the region. The transportation, telecommunications and commerce advantages within this district will help to make that revitalization possible.

ment, racial tensions, and the physical deterioration of once proud neighborhoods.

Increased racial tensions, coupled with the completion of the freeway system during the 1950's, resulted in the dramatic out-migration of Whites from the City of Oakland. Many middle class Whites opted to move to areas less impacted by the migration of working class people of color. During the 1950's 82,000 Whites, one-quarter of the total White population of Oakland, left the City. The social landscape of the Bay Area became racially segregated and more economically stratified than ever before.

In the 1960's Oakland was the stage for some of the country's most dramatic anti-draft riots and civil rights protests prompted by the Vietnam War and the Civil Rights era. No longer the thriving city of years gone by, Oakland began to lose popularity based on race and class prejudice, the rising tides of crime and increasing levels of poverty.

In 1966 the controversial Black Panther Party was born in Oakland. The legendary African-American group began as an armed patrol to insure that African-American citizens of Oakland were treated justly by the police. They were able to instill a much needed level of pride in the African-American community. The Black Panther Party's aggressive agenda for change was seen as a threat to the existing system and within a decade of its conception, it was dismantled by the U.S. government and local police departments.

Oakland elected Lionel J. Wilson, its first non-white mayor, in 1977. Wilson, an African-American, held that office until 1989. At this time, Oakland had the second largest African-American middle class in the U.S. Also in Oakland was a flourishing Asian and Pacific Islander population, and a proud Latino population. Young Whites began moving back to Oakland after a long absence that began in the 1960's and 70's.

In 1989 the Loma Prieta earthquake shook the Bay Area. While much attention was centered on the collapse of the Cypress Freeway, the core of downtown Oakland was also badly damaged. Oakland's resilience was tested by the firestorm of 1991 on the heels of the 1989 earthquake. The firestorm destroyed nearly 4,000 homes in the Oakland and Berkeley hills area.

During the 1990's and into the 21st century, the indomitable spirit of Oakland will continue to be challenged by numerous issues. There is an intensified need to revitalize housing, neighborhood, and commercial strips throughout the City. The new Federal and State Buildings, a refurbished City Hall, and the ongoing construction of the Municipal Government Plaza indicate that Oakland will become a center for regional government.

Present day Oakland has been called the most integrated city in America with close residential proximity between ethnic and racial groups throughout the City. This accounts for the City's admirable cultural diversity. One of Oakland's most remarkable qualities continues to be its fierce sense of community with its seven CD Districts, over 500 community based organizations, and a civic pride that runs through the soul of the City.

Public Education in Chinatown/Central Oakland *The Story of Our Schools*

The Oakland Unified School District, serving over 50,000 students, is the sixth largest district in the state. In the 1993-94 school year, African-American students made up 54% of the Oakland Unified School District student population; Latino and Asian students represented 19% and 18% of the student population, respectively. White students made up 7% of the total student population; the remaining 2% were identified as "Other Race/Ethnicity."

As a large urban school district, located in a city with high levels of cultural and ethnic diversity as well as a wide range of income levels, the Oakland Unified School District has been faced with the challenge to provide a quality education to students across the board. The School District is composed of 83 regular and year-round schools, 19 alternative schools offering special programs, 37 education centers, 4 exceptional children's centers and 4 adult education centers.

The mission of the Oakland Unified School District, in partnership with parents and the community is: (1) to educate all students in order to help them meet or raise their aspirations, and (2) to help them develop a positive vision of the future and acquire the attitudes, knowledge and skills necessary to become successful contributing citizens to society.

The school district works to meet these goals through the implementation of innovative programs and a state framework-based core curriculum. The state framework-based core curriculum includes grade level outlines and descriptions of the skills, concepts and abilities which students must master in Language Arts, Mathematics, Social Studies and Science. All teachers have participated, and will continue to participate over the next several years, in districtwide workshops which help to prepare teachers in the implementation of the new curriculum.

Special district-wide programs include:

- **A Comprehensive Technology Plan** which has placed computer and multimedia labs in almost all schools,
- **12 Career Academies in the 6 comprehensive high schools** which prepare students to enter college and/or begin careers;
- **Whole School Change Models** including Comer Process, Models of Teaching, Accelerated Schools Process and



Coalition of Essential Schools;

- **Bilingual Programs** for students who speak a language other than English at home;
- **Year Round Programs** which utilize the limited number of school sites to educate a growing population of young people;
- **Magnet Schools** emphasizing areas ranging from science and literature to performing arts and high technology;
- **Programs to boost student achievement** such as Reading Recovery, the Algebra Project, Writing Portfolios, Homework Hotline and a Homeless Support Network;

- **A Middle Grades Initiative** to reform all middle (and junior high) schools into vibrant, engaging learning communities for students and staff.

Highlights from Chinatown/Central Oakland ...

The following highlights were chosen from responses to a survey distributed to all schools.

Lakeview Elementary School students participate in Project 4000, a program designed to develop career awareness by bringing into the classroom representatives from the public and private sector. Visitors make presentations to the students, explaining their occupations and their job requirements and offer on-site "job shadowing". This program helps to illustrate the "real-world" links between school and the workplace.

Abraham Lincoln School (K-6) serves a large number of limited English proficient ("LEP") students. There is a school-wide imperative to assist students in gaining proficiency in English language skills. Of the 26 full-time classroom teachers, 17 are Cantonese bilingual and 3 are Vietnamese bilingual. Students with varying primary language abilities are able to acquire English language skills in a short amount of time. Many students also receive volunteer tutorial assistance four afternoons weekly from University of California students.

The following statistics are provided by the Oakland Unified School District in the "School Profiles, School Year 1992-1993." This annual report and more detailed information may be obtained by calling the District Public Information and Publications Office at (510) 879-8582.

Chinatown/Central	1992-93		% LEP	Stability		Attendance	Free/Reduced			Retention
	Attendance	Students		Rate	Rate		AFDC%	Lunch	Rate	
Lakeview (K-6)	478	6	85	94	30	64	64	3		
Lincoln (K-6)	706	71	95	98	16	87	87	3		
Westlake (7-9)	738	33	86	94	28	64	64	3		

Attendance is the total number of students enrolled during the school year. **LEP % Students** represents the percentage of the student body enrolled in the Limited English Program. **Stability Rate** measures the percentage of students that remain in the same school for the entire year. **Attendance Rate** measures the percentage of total student enrollment in attendance during the school year. **AFDC Rate** represents the percentage of the total student enrollment receiving AFDC benefits. **Free/Reduced Lunch** measures the percentage of the total student enrollment receiving free or reduced lunches. **Retention Rate** represents the percentage of the total student enrollment that are held back (not graduated) at the end of the school year.

Community Development Block Grant Allocation

The Community Development Block Grant ("CDBG") Program was initiated by the Office of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") in August of 1974. It is a federal program that is designed to assist local governments in the provision of safe, decent, and sanitary housing, and economic and community development activities. Under this program, local governments have the power to autonomously distribute funds according to the greatest local needs. However, HUD strongly recommends three principal beneficiaries of these funds:

- 1) Activities that benefit low and moderate income individuals;
- 2) Activities that address urgent needs in local municipalities; and
- 3) Activities directed toward the elimination of slum and blight.

HUD and the CDBG program have been trimmed back in recent years. By 1997, 3% of CDBG allocated funds have been cut. However, with \$6 billion dollars needed in 1998 to renew Section 8 housing contracts, the CDBG program is being threatened with cuts up to 35%.

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Following is an inventory of the city activities funded with Community Development Block Grant funds. This inventory provides the total amounts allocated for each project between the years 1975-1987 and 1989-1994. Data for 1988 is not available. Projects that are district specific are listed first, followed by programs administered throughout the city as a whole.

All amounts are derived from the Office of Housing and Neighborhood Development's Annual Grantee Performance reports. Due to the changing reporting and project identification requirements over the history of the CDBG program, all totals should be considered approximate.

Chinatown/Central Oakland District Projects -- 1975 to 1987

Project	Allocation	Project	Allocation
Housing Programs	\$535,000	Human Service Programs	\$2,073,000
Park Development Programs	\$726,000	Commercial and Economic Development	\$14,301,000
Public Works Improvements	\$665,000		

Chinatown/Central Oakland District -- Sample Five Year Allocation Pattern

(period covered 1989 -- 1994)

Project	Allocation	Project	Allocation
Gertrude's Family Day Nursery School	\$5,000	Office of Parks and Recreation: Green Streets	\$8,000
Multi-Cultural Academic Interracial Creative Academy Family Day Nursery	\$5,000	Center for Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement	\$10,000
Career Training Institute	\$21,128	Family Violence Law Center	\$51,374
Chinese Presbyterian Church: English As A Second Language Program	\$10,000	Alameda-Contra Costa Lions Central Committee for the Blind: Senior Independent Living Program	\$11,197
Berkeley Asian Youth Center: Asian Education	\$19,473	Oakland Chinese Community Council	\$17,500
Alameda County Community Food Bank: Shared Maintenance Scholarships	\$11,184	Janitorial Service	
Asian Health Services: Medical Translation Training Program/Clinic Rehabilitation	\$40,993	Oakland Pot Luck	\$69,508
Traveler's Aid Society of Alameda County: Community Center for the Homeless	\$31,166	Homeless Action Center: Social Service Advocacy	\$10,000
Parent-Child Development Centers, Inc.: Get Well Center	\$13,166	Cambodian New Generation, Inc.: New Comer Neighborhood Housing Program	\$30,000
North Oakland Parish: Senior-Care Services	\$58,418	Ethiopian Community Resource Center: Social Skills Adjustment Training and Rejuvenation Project	\$32,500
Henry Robinson Multi-Service Center: Licensed Counseling Services	\$15,000	Oakland Independence Support Center	\$22,414
Oakland Senior Center	\$41,246	Asians for Job Opportunities in the Bay Area, Inc.: Employment Training & Bilingual Social Service	\$30,000
Frank G. Head Start Center: Community Housing Center	\$40,000	Filipinos for Affirmative Action: Employment Assistance	\$27,000
		Oakland Chinese Community Council, Inc.: Social Day-Care Program	\$32,560

Cations -- Chinatown and Central Oakland

Project	Allocation	Project	Allocation
Travelers Aid Society of Alameda County: Comprehensive Housing Attainment Plan	\$98,945	Development: Black Women's Resource Center	
Dept. On Aging: Senior Center Transp. Program	\$6,500	Oakland Licensed Day-Care Operator Association: Grandparents Respite Program	\$16,777
Bay Area Community Services: Alzheimer's: Frail Elderly Center (PS) Senior Service	\$30,000	Project Reconnect	\$28,091
Office of Parks & Rec.: Rotary Nature Center	\$19,500	Department of Health & Human Services: Head Start Program	\$20,000
Project Seed, Inc.	\$118,790	Oakland Asian Students Educational Services	\$18,250
New Day Foundation	\$32,060	Community Child Care Coordinating Council of Alameda County & Oakland Licensed Day-Care Operators Association	\$76,623
East Oakland License Day-Care Association Childcare Vendor Voucher Program	\$62,555	St. Mary's Center: Representative Payee Project	\$14,500
The Mentoring Center	\$24,000		
Black Women Organized for Educational	\$7,000		

City-Wide Projects -- 1997 through 1998

Project	Allocation	Project	Allocation
ADMINISTRATION	\$1,342,670	City of Oakland, Library Services	\$132,034.50
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	\$2,210,699	Clausen House	\$42,000.00
HOUSING PROGRAMS:		Community and Economic Development Agency	\$51,670.00
Rehabilitation Loan Programs	\$3,000,000	Community Child care	
Vacant Housing/Housing Development Programs	\$1,022,000	Coordinating Council of Alameda County	\$64,703.00
Self-Help Paint and Free Paint	\$400,000	East Bay Spanish Citizen's Foundation	\$25,000.00
Minor Home Repair	\$425,000	Elder Abuse Prevention	\$28,000.00
Access Improvement Program (AIP) Grants	\$165,000	Elmhurst Food Pantry	\$53,000.00
Housing Counseling	\$170,000	Healthy Babies, Inc.	\$20,749.50
Fair Housing	\$265,000	Jobs for Homeless Consortium HOPE	\$20,949.00
Shared Housing Program	\$44,000	Kennedy Tract Parent-Child Center	\$20,000.00
Reverse Annuity Mortgage Program	\$24,000	Legal Assistance for Seniors	\$93,002.00
Rental Assistance Program (first & last months rent)	\$25,000	Legal Aid Society of Alameda County	\$19,143.00
Homeless Winter Relief	\$250,000	North Oakland Parish	\$25,000.00
NEIGHBORHOOD/PUBLIC SERVICES PROGRAMS		Oakland Potluck	\$9,319.00
A Safe Place	\$19,286.00	Oakland Private Industry Council	\$40,000.00
Alameda County Food Bank	\$137,129.00	Oakland Asian Students Educational Services	\$10,334.00
Alameda/Contra Costa Lions Central Committee for the Blind	\$6,695.00	Office of Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Affairs	\$259,955.00
Alzheimer's Services of the East Bay	\$84,697.00	Over (60) Health Care Center	25,000.00
Bay Area Community Services	\$85,000.00	Phase III Christian Services	\$80,000.00
Bay Area Black Consortium for Quality Health Care	\$20,000.00	Project Re-Connect	\$67,857.00
Berkeley Oakland Supportive Services	\$41,000.00	Project Outreach	\$73,900.00
Boys and Girls Club of Oakland	\$59,620.00	Project-SEED	\$41,336.00
Central East Oakland Community Development Corporation	\$75,000.00	San Antonio Community Development Corporation	\$155,010.00
Centro Legal De La Raza	\$5,000.00	Spanish Speaking Unity Council	\$25,000.00
City of Oakland, Department of Aging	\$103,312.00	St. Mary's Center	\$71,000.00
		Supporting Future Growth	
		Development Center, Inc.	\$25,000.00
		The Highland Foundation	\$50,000.00
		Women's Employment Resources/	
		One-Stop Youth Information Center	\$50,000.00

Homelessness in Oakland

The issue of homelessness has severely plagued Oakland since the late 1970's - early 1980's. Today, Oakland's growing low-income population is comprised of families with children, part-time workers, people from diverse backgrounds, some suffering from severe mental illnesses or substance abuse, victims of domestic violence, as well as people with AIDS. According to a report by Homebase, over 54,000 people in Alameda County had experienced an episode of homelessness by the year 1994. A report by the Alameda County Reinvestment Base Closure Committee estimated that an additional 30,000 individuals were at risk of becoming homeless due to the closing of Oak Knoll and Alameda Naval Air Stations alone. Oakland, with already 52% of Alameda's impoverished citizens, may continue to have one of the largest homeless populations in the Bay Area.

While there is no one cause for homelessness, there are four major factors that have increased the level of homelessness in the City of Oakland:

1. Population growth. Housing development has failed to keep pace with the growth in population. The rate of population growth in Oakland from 1980 to 1990 was just under 10%, while the growth rate for housing development was a mere 3%.

2. Inadequate income & public assistance. Over the last few years there has been a continuous decrease in income support. By 1995, aid to families with dependent children had decreased 10% and GA benefits have been given a ceiling level. Minimum wage, once calculated as the wage necessary to sustain the least expensive subsistence levels, has failed to keep pace with inflation and changes in the economy. In an effort to stay off the streets, 20% of Oakland residents are forced to either double up in homes or live in substandard conditions.

3. Lack of access to necessary support services such as medical care, child care, drug and alcohol recovery programs and mental health services. Since 1980, the severe cuts in social services and welfare spending have hindered the ability of many low-income families and individuals to make ends meet. Many individuals have been forced out of their homes due to a lack of funds after covering something as simple as a doctor's bill or child care.

4. Shortage of affordable housing. The cost of housing in Oakland and the greater Alameda County is among the highest in the United States. Since 1989, the increase in housing prices has outpaced the increase in median household income.

Adding to those currently homeless or at risk to homelessness due to socioeconomic problems, the Loma Prieta Earthquake of 1989 and the Oakland Hills Firestorm of 1991 displaced a large number of Oakland residents. Prior to 1989, Emergency Services Network ("ESN") estimated on any given day that 4,500 individuals were homeless in the City of Oakland. After the earthquake, some 9,000 individuals were left on the streets and over 1,000 units of affordable housing were demolished.

In response to this loss of low-income housing,

ten non-profit housing development corporations in Oakland and Berkeley formed the *Post-Quake Recovery Project* coordinated by East Bay Housing Organizations. Five years later this collaborative has permanently reopened or replaced 900 affordable homes.

In 1991, the Oakland Hills Firestorm displaced 6,000 to 10,000 individuals by destroying over 3,500 building structures. Of these building structures, 96% were residential units.

City administrators, in the 1980's and 1990's, put forth an aggressive campaign designed to eliminate homelessness. Through the City of Oakland's Office of Housing and Neighborhood Development, several affordable housing opportunities and services have been provided to Oakland citizens such as: the restoration of seven previously damaged residential hotels; a First Time Home Buying Program that offers both down payment and mortgage revenue assistance to low-income families and individuals;

the addition of 175 new rental units to the housing market and rental assistance programs. However, in 1997, a \$6 billion HUD budget increase will be necessary to renew Section 8 contracts without jeopardizing CDBG funding.

In an effort to adhere to the policies set forth in the Oakland Homeless Plan, the City, through the inter-departmental/agency workgroup, has put in place several programs to benefit the homeless and very low-income population. Since the 1980's,

local homeless organizations have experienced a shortage of shelter beds and supportive services for the homeless. In response to this shortage, the City has provided 281 more shelter beds to local homeless organizations and completed the rehabilitation of the Henry Robinson Multi-Service Center which provides homeless services, shelter beds and transitional housing units. The City has also provided funding for programs that provide one time grants or utility payments, rent move-in guarantees, assistance in the event of eviction, and money management assistance. Such programs include, but are not limited to: Eden Council for Hope and Opportunity, Oakland Homeless Families, Travelers Aid Society, East Oakland Switchboard, Sentinel Fair Housing, Berkeley-Oakland Support Services, A Safe Place, the Department of Social Services, and St. Mary's Center.

Although the City, with its Homeless Commission, and ESN have made gallant efforts to address the homeless problem, homelessness has continued to increase at a level outside the direct control of Oakland City Planners, social service agencies and other housing advocates. Many citizens are still at risk to homelessness due to the high cost of living matched with low monthly incomes and the impact of welfare reform. The City must therefore continue its homeless prevention campaign by developing new mitigating measures that involve the provisions of services along the continuum of care for the homeless population. Because homelessness affects all elements of the community, these new efforts must address the community *as a whole*.



City of Oakland Existing Land Use Legend

	Low Density Housing Single to four family residential structures
	Medium Density Housing Low rise residential structures, four to twenty units
	High Density Housing High rise residential structures with at least twenty-five units
	Commercial Retail commercial structures, office buildings, hotels, motels, automotive
	Industry Industrial establishments, warehouses and storage facilities
	Parks Public open space, recreational facilities, golf courses
	Public / Institutional / Civic Schools, churches, hospitals, libraries, post offices, police and fire stations, public buildings
	Vacant Boarded-up buildings, abandoned store fronts, vacant lots, vacant structures
	Free-Standing Parking Parking lots, parking structures

The Land Use Map illustrates the general pattern of existing land use within each district. The Land Use legend explains how each color represents a different land use. Existing land uses in the district were identified through a series of "windshield" surveys. Given the size limitation of the map, only the predominant land uses on each block, identifiable from the public right of way were recorded. When land uses are mixed within a single structure with two or three stories, the land use on the ground floor is identified on the map. When the mixed use structure is four or more stories, and all the upper floors are residential, then the structure is recorded as a residential land use.

Historical Landmarks

Arlington Hotel Bldg. - 484-494 9th St.	LaSalle Hotel Bldg. - 491-497 9th St.
Asa White House - 604 East 17th St.	Latham Square Fountain - 15th and Telegraph
Asian Resource Center - 8th and Harrison	Leamington Hotel Bldg. - 1800-1826 Franklin St.
Bowman B. Brown's Bldg. - 727-735 Washington St.	Lincoln Square-Oakland Square 10th, 11th, Alice, and Harrison Sts.
Broadway Bldg. - 100 Broadway	Lloyd Hotel Bldg. - 477-487 9th St.
Campbell House - 1014 16th St.	Locke House - 3911 Harrison St.
Cameron-Stanford House - 1418 Lakeside Drive	MacLise Drug Store Bldg. - 1633 San Pablo Ave.
Cathedral Bldg. - 1615 Broadway	Necklace of Lights Encircling Lake Merritt
Charles S. Greene Library - 650 14th St.	Oakland Chinese Presbyterian Church - 265 8th St.
Civic Center Post Office - 201 13th St.	Oakland City Hall - 1 City Hall Plaza
Delger Block - 901-933 Broadway	Oakland & United Iron Works - 2nd St. at Jefferson
Dunn Block - 721-725 Washington St.	Oakland Municipal Auditorium - 10 Tenth St.
Earl Warren House - 88 Vernon St.	Oakland Museum - 1000 Oak St.
Financial Center Bldg. - 405 14th St.	Oakland Title Insurance Bldg. - 1449-1459 Franklin St.
First Unitarian Church - 685 14th St.	Palace Apartments/Alison Apartments - 1560 Alice St.
Fox Oakland Theater/Bldg. - 1807-1829 Telegraph Ave.	Paramount Theater - 2025 Broadway
Frederick B. Gunn House - 660 13th St.	Peniel Mission (Oriental Block) - 716-724 Washington St.
Gladding-Chickering House - 970 16th St.	Portland Hotel Henry House - 470-482 9th St.
Gooch Block/Ratto's International Grocery - 817-829 Washington St.	Posey Tube Portal - 415 Harrison St.
Governor George C. Pardee House - 672 11th St.	Quinn House - Original Location: 1425 Castro St.; Present Location: 1605 Filbert St.
Greek Orthodox Church of the Assumption - Original Location: 920 Brush St.; Present Location: 950 Castro St.	Reed-Henshaw House - 974 16th St.
Heinold's First & Last Chance Saloon - 56 Jack London Square	Roos Brothers Bldg. - 1500-1520 Broadway
Holland-Canning House - 954 16th St.	Second Church of Christ, Scientist (Parks Chapel A.M.E. Church) - 476 34th St.
Hotel Oakland - 13th St. between Harrison & Alice Sts.	Southern Pacific Mole Westerly Terminal of 7th St.
Howden Bldg. - 325-343 17th St.	St. Augustine's Old Trinity Church - 29th and Telegraph
James White House - Original Location: 702 11th St.; Present Location: Preservation Park	Temple Sinai - 363 28th St.
Jefferson Square - 6th and 7th Sts.	Tribune Tower - 409-415 13th St.
Victor H. Metcalf House - Original Location: 245 Perkins St.; Present Location: 750 14th St.	Western Pacific Depot - 3rd and Washington Sts.
Lafayette Square - bounded by 10th, 11th, Jefferson Sts. and Martin Luther King Jr. Way	White Bldg. - 327-349 15th St. & 1464-1466 Webster St.
Lake Merritt, Lakeside Park, and Wildlife Refuge	Wilcox Block & Annex (Gladstone) - 821-833 Broadway
Lake Merritt Hotel - 1880 Madison St.	

Community Meeting Facilities

Birthways	Lincoln Square Recreation Ctr.	Bay Area Urban League	Jefferson Sq. Recreation Ctr.
3127 Telegraph Avenue	250 10th Street	2201 Broadway	645 7th Street
510-869-2797	510-893-2497	510-271-1846	510-893-6242
Int'l Institute of the East Bay	Asian Library	Bay Area Black United Fund	Lake Merritt Sail Boat House
297 Lee Street	449 9th Street	1440 Broadway	568 Belvue Avenue
510-451-2846	510-238-3400	510-763-7270	510-238-3187
A Central Place	Asian Resource Center	Preservation Park	YWCA
1212 Broadway	310 8th Street	1233 Preservation Way	1515 Webster Street
510-834-7897	510-287-5353	510-874-7580	510-451-7900
Main Public Library	Catholic Charities	United Indian Nations	The Salvation Army
124 14th Street	433 Jefferson Street	1320 Webster Street	380 11th Street
510-238-3134	510-834-5656	510-763-3410	510-451-5547

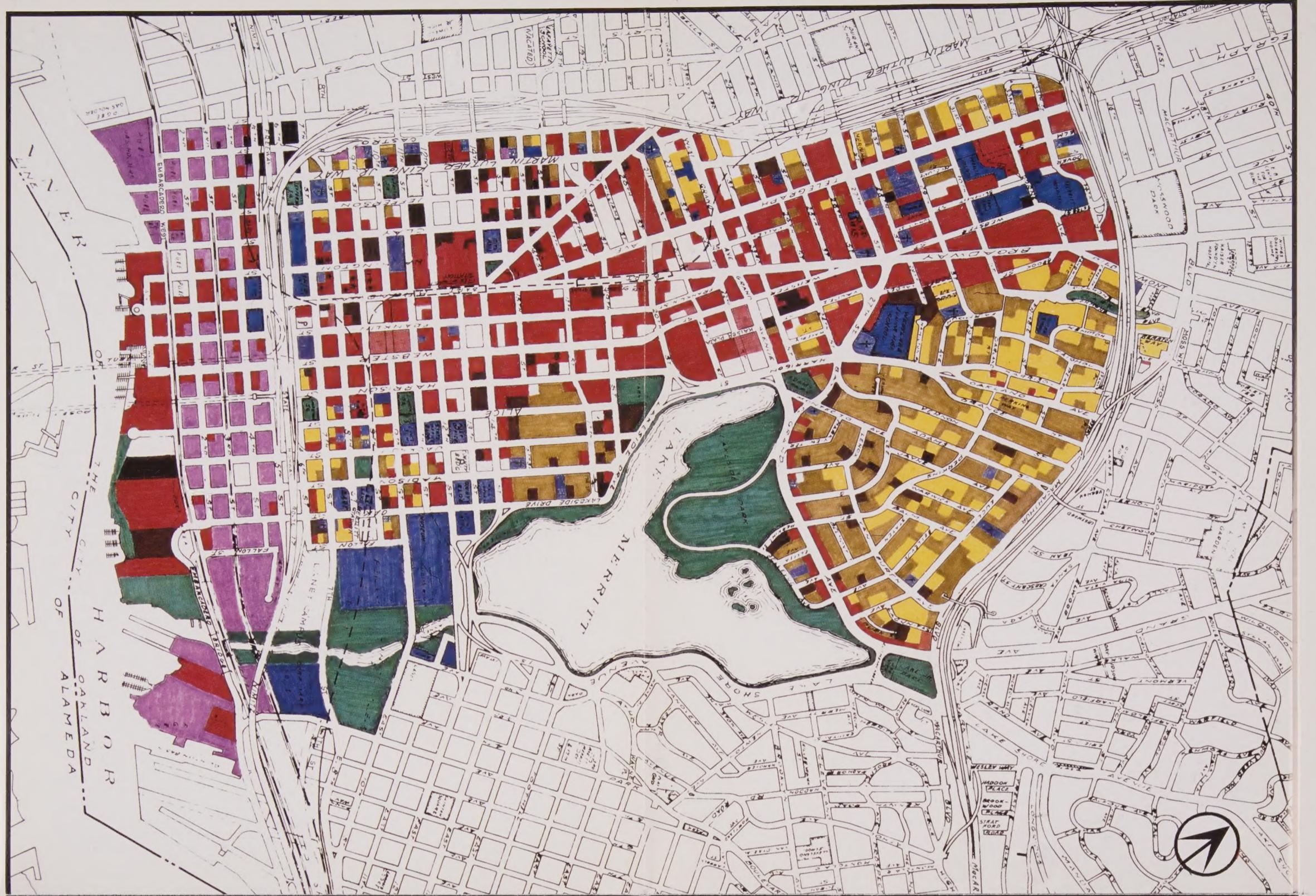
Community Based Organizations

Adam's Point Preservation	Black Women Organized for Ed. Dev.
238 Oakland Avenue, 94610	449-15th Street, Suite 310, 94612
Central Business District Assoc.	Lakeshore Merchants Assoc.
1305 Franklin Street Suite 309, 94607	52 Glenwood Glade, 94611
Downtown Gateway Assoc.	City of Oakland Community and Economic Development Agency (CEDA)
570 14th Street, 94612	1333 Broadway 4th Floor, 94612
East Bay Asian Local Dev. Corp.	Oakland Design Advocates
310 8th Street Suite 309, 94607	580 2nd Street, 94607
Grand Avenue Business Assoc.	Richmond Blvd. Neighborhood Assoc.
P.O. Box 10185, 94610	255 30th Street, 94607
Jack London Merchants Assoc.	South of the Nimitz Improvement
423 7th Street, 94607	299 Harrison Street, 94607
Women's Economic Agenda Project	449-15th Avenue, 2nd Floor, 94612

*Partial Listing of Community Based Organizations and Community Meeting Facilities

CDBG Council Board

The Chinatown and Central Community Development District Council has a 15 member Board of Directors and meets every second Thursday of the month at 7:30 p.m. The meetings are held at Oakland City Hall, One City Hall Plaza, Hearing Room 3. The District Council is concerned about all neighborhood issues and pays special attention to the areas of redevelopment impacting the district, art in public spaces, and enhancing the downtown's cultural base. For more information call: 510-238-3716



Chinatown and Central Oakland--Community Concerns

The community concerns listed below are the result of a survey distributed to members of the Community Development Districts and other community organizations in the district. This summary is not intended to be exhaustive, nor are the concerns listed in any particular order. The purpose of this section is to encourage discussions between residents, service providers, public agencies, and the private sector around the general issues cited below.

Residential

- In the Adams Point community, there is a concern about the density of housing developments and the disproportionate number of newly developed condominium units versus rental properties. There is an additional concern regarding the impact that new developments are having on the preservation of architecturally historic/significant properties.
- There is an interest to involve the residents along Alice, Jackson, and Madison Streets in the Community Development District activities.
- There is a need for greater communication between the Port of Oakland and Chinatown district regarding Port owned lots that are available for residential property development.
- The continued development of the City Center area must involve sensitive transitions to surrounding residential districts as well as a concerted effort to build up a strong residential presence in the downtown.
- A mix must be maintained of market rate and affordable housing within Oakland's downtown areas.

Youth/Recreation

- There is a need for the development of increased recreational activities/facilities for youth.

Public Safety

- A collective effort by city-wide services based in the Chinatown/Central district should focus on the factors that most often contribute to crime. Subsequent strategies should be developed to provide direct services in an effort to offset the city-wide street crime problem.

- Members of the downtown workforce, many of whom work, but do not live in the Chinatown/Central district have expressed a need for increased police presence in the evening. This, coupled with plans to enhance the "nightlife" of the downtown area, may improve the perceived safety problem.

Opportunities for Development

- The completion of the City Center development and the rehabilitation of earthquake damaged commercial structures along Broadway is critical to Oakland's economic revitalization.

- The Jack London Waterfront is seen as a major opportunity to develop an attraction similar to the Inner Harbor project in Baltimore, Maryland.

- The completion of the new Amtrak Station and Jack London Cinemas should create development opportunities on Port owned property as well as along the industrial blocks surrounding the site.

Assets

- City Center
- Jack London Square
- Old Oakland
- Chinatown retail and cultural activity
- BART/Metropolitan Transportation headquarters

- EBMUD Headquarters
- Amtrak Station at Jack London Square
- Preservation Park
- Lake Merritt
- Alice Arts Center

- Paramount Theater
- Laney College
- Many Restaurants
- Jack London Cinemas
- US Olympic Ice Skating Rink

- Geoffrey's Inner Circle
- Barnes and Noble Book Store
- Jimmy's Supper Club

Chinatown and Central Business Listing

50 - 100 EMPLOYEES

C.P. Hunt Company	Sears
Korve Engineering, Inc.	Pinkerton's, Inc.
Putman & Knudsen & Wiking, Inc.	Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc.
The Bellevue Club	Lempres & Wulfsberg Prof. Corp.
St. Paul's School	Metro YMCA Alameda County
Hardin, Cook, Engel & Bergez	Hardin, Cook, Engel & Bergez
Golden State Building Maintenance	American Cancer Society, CA
Safeway Stores, Inc.	Golden State Building Maintenance
The Clorox Company	Safeway Stores, Inc.
Delta Resources, Inc.	The Clorox Company
Kincaid, Giannuzio, Caudle & Hubert	Delta Resources, Inc.
Oakland Convention Center Mgmt.	Kincaid, Giannuzio, Caudle & Hubert
The Kingsford Product Co.	Oakland Convention Center Mgmt.
Walsh Construction Co.	The Kingsford Product Co.
Yoshi's Japanese Restaurant, Inc.	Walsh Construction Co.

50 - 100 EMPLOYEES (cont.)

Deloitte & Touche	Sears
Korve Foundation Health Plan, Inc.	Pinkerton's, Inc.
Crosby, Heafey, Roach & May	Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc.
Metrop. YMCA Alameda County	Crosby, Heafey, Roach & May
Hardin, Cook, Engel & Bergez	Metrop. YMCA Alameda County
Pacific Bell	Metrop. YMCA Alameda County
World Savings & Loan Assoc.	Pacific Bell
American President Lines, Ltd.	World Savings & Loan Assoc.
Oakland Tribune, Inc.	American President Lines, Ltd.
The Clorox Company	Oakland Tribune, Inc.
Delta Resources, Inc.	The Clorox Company
Kincaid, Giannuzio, Caudle & Hubert	Delta Resources, Inc.
Oakland Convention Center Mgmt.	Kincaid, Giannuzio, Caudle & Hubert
The Kingsford Product Co.	Oakland Convention Center Mgmt.
Walsh Construction Co.	The Kingsford Product Co.
Yoshi's Japanese Restaurant, Inc.	Walsh Construction Co.

101 - 250 EMPLOYEES

Glen Slaughter & Assoc.	The Neighborhood Profiles is a project of the Oakland Citizen's Committee for Urban Renewal Community Information Service (OCCUR/OCIS). OCCUR is a non-profit organization providing technical assistance, training, monitoring, facilitation, and empowerment strategies on issues of housing, employment and neighborhood revitalization.
Hillhaven Convalescent Hospital	The Neighborhood Profiles is a project of the Oakland Citizen's Committee for Urban Renewal Community Information Service (OCCUR/OCIS). OCCUR is a non-profit organization providing technical

Chinatown and Central Community Directory

CHILD CARE SERVICES

Oakland City Office of Health and Human Services Head Start Program
505 - 14th Street, 3rd Floor, Oakland, CA 94612
All Information **510-238-3165**
Offers pre-school for children age 3-5 from low-income families. No fees. Serving all of Oakland.

Parent Child Development Centers Inc.

2619 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94612
All Information **510-452-0492**
Center provides low-income families with quality day-care at 7 year round centers in Oakland. Fees vary based on income. Serving all of Oakland.

Oakland Licensed Day-Care Operators Assoc.

5730 Market Street, Oakland, CA 94608
All Information **510-658-2449**
Provides extensive services for child care providers and service referrals for parents looking for child care. Membership fees for providers; fees based on income for day-care. Serving all of Oakland.

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Bay Area Urban League, Inc.
2201 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94612
All Information **510-271-1846**
Administers and provides programs in education, employment and training. No fees for services. Serving all of Oakland.

Oakland Private Industry Council (PIC)

362 22nd Street, Oakland, CA 94612-3006
All Information **510-891-9393**
Provides short term job training for limited-income job seekers. Job search workshops, career counseling. No fees. Serving all of Oakland.

Women's Economic Agenda Project (WEAP)

449 - 15th Street, 2nd Floor, Oakland, 94612
All Information **510-451-7379**
Provides education and advocacy on economic issues affecting low-income women. Information, referral services and resource bank. Donations requested. Serving all of Oakland.

Peralta Community College/Laney College Community Education

900 Fallon Street, Room E203, Oakland, CA 94607
All Information **510-464-3121**
Provides information and referral services regarding adult education programs. Fees vary. Serving all of Oakland.

Black Women Organized for Educational Development

Black Women's Resource Center
449 - 15th Street, Suite 310, Oakland, CA 94612
All Information **510-763-9501**
Information and referral, job listings, mentoring programs for youth. No fees. Serving all of Oakland.

EMERGENCY AID

Emergency Services Network
1212 Broadway, 15th Floor, Oakland, CA 94612
All Information **510-451-3138**
Provides services to agencies and individuals who serve homeless and hungry persons. No fees for services. Serving all of Oakland.

HEALTHCARE

Central Health Center
470 - 27th Street, Oakland, CA 94612
All Information **510-271-4263**
Primary care, prenatal, pediatrics, immunization, HIV testing, and a Women's Clinic. Fees vary. Serving all of Oakland.

Asian Health Services

310 - 8th Street, Oakland, CA 94612
All Information **510-465-3271**
Comprehensive health-care and health education, pediatrics and prenatal services. Sliding scale fees. Medi-Cal Accepted. Serving the Asian community in Oakland.

Bay Area Black Consortium for Quality Health-Care

1440 Broadway, Suite 403 Oakland, CA 94612
All Information **510-763-1872**
Provides comprehensive assistance to persons diagnosed with HIV, AIDS, or ARC. No fees. Serving all of Oakland.

HOUSING AND SHELTER ASSISTANCE

Oakland Housing Authority

1619 Harrison Street, Oakland, CA 94612
All Information **510-874-1500**
Subsidized rental housing for elderly, physically or developmentally disabled, or low-income persons in Oakland. No fees.

ECHO Housing Assistance Center/ Project Share

1305 Franklin Street, Suite 305, Oakland, CA 94612
All Information **510-836-4826**
A shared housing service which includes referral, education and supportive services. No fees. Serves all of Oakland.

East Bay Asian Local Development Corporation

310 - 8th Street, Suite 309, Oakland, CA 94607
All Information **510-287-5353**
Promotes, advocates for and develops affordable housing. Fees vary. Serving all of Oakland

LEGAL AID

Legal Aid Society of Alameda County

510 - 16th Street, Oakland, CA 94612
All Information **510-451-9261**
Family law, domestic violence, government benefits, domestic problems. Sliding scale fees. By appointment only.

Alameda County Commission on the Status of Women

401 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94607
All Information **510-268-2076**
Provides information and referral for women seeking knowledge on their legal rights in employment, housing, and domestic relations. No fees. Serving all of Oakland.

Sentinel Fair Housing

565 - 16th Street, Suite 410, Oakland, CA 94612
All Information **510-836-2687**
Fair housing program that investigates cases of housing discrimination. Counsels tenants and building owners on their rights and responsibilities. No fees. Serving all of Oakland.

RECOVERY CENTERS

*Please refer to other District Directories for Recovery Care.

SENIOR SERVICES

For all senior related services, please contact the City of Oakland Department on Aging. **510-238-3121**

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Alameda County Youth Development
1651 Adeline Street, Oakland, CA 94607
All Information **510-832-4544**
Provides family counseling, parenting skills, and educational and youth development for youth under 18 yrs. No fees.

Oakland Community Partnership

440 Grand Avenue, Suite 210, Oakland, CA 94610
All Information **510-251-6344**
Youth support services, counseling, and youth newsletter. No fees. Serving all of Oakland.

The above is a partial listing and can be used as a resource and referral guide towards more specific needs.

This information is from The Big Blue Book: Directory of Human Services for Alameda County 1994-1995 produced by Eden &R, Inc. 510-537-2710
For more information or additional copies of the **Neighborhood Profiles** please contact OCCUR 1330 Broadway Suite 1030 Oakland, CA 94612 510-839-2440